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1. 8.3.1R: Sensor for Measurement of Black Carbon from Balloons

   Release Date: 01-01-2011Open Date: 01-20-2011Due Date: 04-01-2011Close Date: 04-01-2011

   The objective of this subtopic is to develop an inexpensive, potentially disposable sensor for measuring Black Carbon (BC) aerosols in the atmosphere. The sensor will have sufficient analytical performance to yield useful data when carried on a balloon or dropped as a sonde from an aircraft. The sensor will report position coordinates and BC concentration in a format compatible with radiosonde telemetry.

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2. 8.3.2R: Airborne Wave Height Sensor Based on Multistatic GPS RADAR

   Release Date: 01-01-2011Open Date: 01-20-2011Due Date: 04-01-2011Close Date: 04-01-2011

   The assimilation of sea wave heights and related winds into ocean models and verification of the NWS wave forecast model improves their accuracy. To map ocean surface topography and wave heights, satellite and airborne radars are currently used. However, those instruments are expensive and are not suitable for installation on board small platforms such as the Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS). Recent research has been performed using reflected signals of the U.S. Global Positioning System (GPS).

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3. 8.3.3D: Hyperspectral Microwave Sensor

   Release Date: 01-01-2011Open Date: 01-20-2011Due Date: 04-01-2011Close Date: 04-01-2011

   Passive Microwave Sensors have existed for several decades, as ground-based, airborne or space-borne. They provide a wealth of information about the atmosphere, the surface, the hydrometeors (rain, ice, etc) and are invaluable for weather prediction. Modern passive microwave space-borne sensors and even planned sensors have only a limited number of channels available, totaling anywhere between 5 and 30 channels. This limited number of channels has been shown to be insufficient to solve for the illposed nature of the inversion of the geophysical state from space-borne measurements.

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